

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 18, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 80, 67

September 18, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 79, 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 81, 68

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.90

2907 號九十二月七年寅甲

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

五拜禮 號人拾月九英曆舊

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\$36 PER ANNUM

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES IN LATEST FIGHTING.

STILL FORCED TO ASSUME THE DEFENSIVE.

Terrible South African Tragedy: General Delarey Accidentally Shot.

JAPANESE SEIZE TSINGTAU RAILWAY STATION.

[Renter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

South African General Shot by Mistake.

Sept. 16, 1.5 p.m.

General Delarey, who intended accompanying the South African Expeditionary Force, has been accidentally shot dead near Johannesburg.

General Delarey, accompanied by General Beyers, was motoring last evening to the former's farm. The police were watching for a gang of desperadoes in a similar car. They challenged General Delarey's car, but it disregarded the challenge. The police thereupon fired after the car, and a bullet entered General Delarey's heart.

An enormous sensation has been created. Only last week, in the South African Senate, General Delarey, in a gallant, patriotic speech, said his services were ever at the disposal of the Government for the defence of the country. If his land were attacked, he would defend it with all his might.

[General the Hon. Jacobus Hendrik Delarey, M.L.A., was born in 1848. He was a member of the first Volksraad of the Transvaal, and commanded the Lichtenburg burghers during the Boer War. He went to England with General de Wet and Botha on the termination of the War. The deceased General was first President of the Western Transvaal Farmers' Association.]

Brigadier General the Hon. O. F. Beyers is Commandant of the Citizen Forces, Union of South Africa, and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Transvaal. He served as a private in the Boer War and rose to be Assistant Commandant General, North District, Transvaal. General Beyers captured the British camp, Nootgedacht.]

Klauchau Railway Station Captured.

Sept. 16, 2.20 p.m.

It is officially announced at Tokyo that the Scouts captured Klauchau railway station on Sunday.

The Big Battle in Progress.

Sept. 16, 5.40 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau makes the following announcement:—The general position along the Aisne continues favourable. The enemy has delivered several counter-attacks, especially against the First Corps. These have been repulsed. The Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left. The enemy's loss has been very heavy. We have taken 200 prisoners.

Sept. 16, 8.10 p.m.

A communique issued at Paris this afternoon says:—The German rear guard was attacked by the Allies and compelled to make a stand. They were reinforced on Monday and Tuesday by the German main army, and the enemy assumed the defensive along the whole line.

Sept. 17, 2.5 a.m.

An official statement issued at Paris last night says: "The battle continues. We had not given way at any point at six o'clock this evening."

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

India to Bear Cost of Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 16, 8.35 p.m.

A motion accepting the Government of India's offer to bear the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force has been adopted with the greatest enthusiasm in both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Asquith expressed the Government's sincere and heartfelt acknowledgment of the spontaneous offer.

Mr. Bonar Law concurred and eulogised the "generous aid given by the Dominions."

"Our Country First."

Sept. 16, 9.30 p.m.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., M. P., in an interview, emphasised that although the Unionists might justly resent putting Home Rule on the Statute Book, their firm and single determination was to support the Government to defeat the common enemy. The Government represented a united Empire. When the sword was sheathed was time enough to resume Home affairs. Mr. Smith added:—Party Politics are a very small consideration. Until we are victorious all domestic questions are to be laid aside. The Unionist Party will lend every assistance to the Government, which is determined to see the country through the present crisis and is resolved to carry the great struggle to a successful and triumphant conclusion. The motto of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson alike is "Our country first," and that has always been our motto.

Mr. Smith concluded by saying:—I am addressing a meeting with Mr. Churchill at Liverpool on Monday, and am prepared to stand side by side till the war is over, with any Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman or Welshman who means to see the war through. I know this is the view of the whole Unionist Party, he added.

The Suspensory Bill.

Sept. 16, 7.15 p.m.

The House of Lords has passed the 'Government Suspensory Bill' through all its stages.

Treasury Bill Tenders: a Magnificent Response.

The result of the call for tenders for £15,000,000 of Treasury Bills at the average rate per annum of 2 5/16 per cent. for six months and 3 7/16 per cent. for twelve months, is that the amount has been three times over-subscribed.

Germany Made Peace Impossible.

Sept. 16, 8.30 p.m.

A White Paper has been issued containing the despatches of H. E. The Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, His Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, in reference to the rupture of diplomatic relations. These show that even up to August 1st the conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna were proceeding in the friendliest manner. Austria had even assented to mediation on points in her ultimatum incompatible with Serbia's independence. It was at this point that Germany intervened with her ultimatums to St. Petersburg and Paris, cutting short the prospects of peace. A few days' delay would probably have saved Europe from the greatest calamity in history.

An Irish Brigade.

Sept. 17, 11.5 p.m.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons has issued a Manifesto to the Irish People in which he calls for the formation of an Irish Brigade to worthily represent Ireland in the historic struggle, like other parts of the Empire.

President Wilson and German Outrages.

Sept. 17, 3.20 a.m.

A message from Washington states that President Wilson cordially received the Belgian Commission to protest against German outrages, and expressed on behalf of the American people their friendship and admiration of the Belgians, and respect for their King. President Wilson promised to give the document a thoughtful consideration. He said that he prayed God that the war would be over very soon. Then the day of accounting would come, when the Nations of Europe would assemble to determine a settlement; where wrongs had been committed their consequences and relative responsibility would be assessed. What such a tribunal could not compass, the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in such matters, would supply. Meanwhile, it would be inconsistent for a neutral nation to express a final judgment.

President Wilson has replied to the Kaiser's protest regarding the use of dum-dum bullets, promising consideration. He will reply to President Poincare on the same lines.

The German Movements.

Sept. 17, 4.15 a.m.

The Daily News correspondent at Amiens reports that the German right was overtopped by the army advancing from Bouzies through Amiens. This caused General Kluck to wheel eastward from Compiègne and escape Amiens.

LATEST WAR TLEGRAMS.

The Sinking of the Hela.

Sept. 16, 9.50 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that Submarine E 9 has safely returned after sinking the German cruiser Hela, six miles south of Heligoland.

FRENCH TELEGRAMS.

The following are French official telegrams received via Peking:—

Peking, Sept. 16, 1.30 p.m.
The French offensive movement continues on the whole front. On the 13th inst. the French cavalry occupied Mondidier and Rouye. The German forces fell back on Peronne and St. Quentin. The French re-occupied Rheims.

In the Argonne forest the Germans were compelled to give up their attack at Fort Troyon, on the Meuse, and fell back on the line from Triancourt to Lisoncourt.

On the 14th, at night, French Lorraine was entirely free of German troops, who had retreated towards Chateau-Salins, Dieuze, and Sarrebourg.

In Galicia, the Russians have had great successes. Between the 8th and 10th they made 30,000 Austrians prisoners and captured 100 guns.

4.40 p.m.
On the 14th, on the French Left Wing, the Germans were resisting on a line passing through Craonne. In the Centre, their line of resistance passed north of Rheims and the camp at Chalons, as far as Vienne-la-Ville. West of Argonne their retreat was more marked. They were moving between the Argonne forest and the Meuse. They were still holding the front from Varennes to Consenvoye.

Before our Right Wing, the Germans are retreating towards Etain and Metz.

Navas telegrams received last night reproduce the above telegrams with the following addition:—

On the Vosges and in Alsace there is no change.

The Belgian Army continues to move around Antwerp, inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

On the 14th the French and British troops succeeded, after a day's strenuous fighting, in crossing the River Aisne. We made many prisoners. The Crown Prince's Army was repulsed and was obliged to transfer its headquarters from Saint. Menesbould to Mont Faucon.

THE NON-COMBATANT.

What he can do.

The Manchester Guardian gives the following account of what the non-combatant can do:—

1. He can help to prevent financial panic by drawing from his bank only as much as he absolutely needs for immediate expenses. Let him draw out less than usual, not more. Any run on a bank would be a serious blow struck at England.

2. He can help to keep food cheap and all his countrymen properly fed by buying no more food at a time than his household needs for the next few days. Anyone who lays in exceptionally large stores of food is helping to raise the price of food, and to make millions of English men, women, and children go hungry. He is thus helping the German fleet to do exactly what it wants to do—what it would do to us if it could destroy our navy and get the command of the seas.

3. He can live more simply and inexpensively than usual. He will thus be husbanding the nation's wealth. Wars have to be fought by means of both men and money. Any waste of money on luxuries or unnecessary comforts now is like a useless throwing away of soldiers' lives. It means so many casualties the more in one of the two forces which are fighting for us.

4. If he is an employer he can increase the country's resisting

power by keeping as many of his men employed as possible, if only on short time. Any loss thus incurred by him will be a direct contribution to the most vital of all war funds.

5. If he is a workman he can do his best to help any employer who thus helps him and us all.

6. He can help by keeping, in every sense, as calm as possible, by refraining from hysterical and frothy demonstrations, by being neither too much cast down at small reverses—which must come—nor wildly exultant at small successes.

7. He can help our soldiers to make the war an honourable and chivalrous combat by declining, as they do, to believe lightly in imputations of inhumanity and dishonour against our enemies in the field. In every war such imputations are current on both sides. Nine-tenths of them are untrue. Their circulation may terribly intensify the distress of our soldiers' families at home.

8. He can keep himself sober and in good health, remembering that until the war is actually over we cannot know how many who are non-combatants now may become combatants, and would be more useful to their country if fit and well.

9. He can help by remembering that we are all comrades in a tight place, and that it is neither manly nor safe to try to secure one's self or one's property by means that will make the way out harder for other people. If we all act like good comrades we all shall be safe, and we shall have earned our safety.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The British force has taken 200 more German prisoners.

President Wilson has cordially received a Belgian Commission to protest against German outrages.

Mr. Redmond has issued a stirring manifesto calling for the formation of an Irish Brigade.

The House of Lords has passed the Government Suspensory Bill through all its stages.

Tenders for £15,000,000 Treasury Bills have been thrice over-subscribed.

The Germans have assumed the defensive along the whole line.

Japanese Scouts captured Kiauchau railway station on Sunday.

Mr. F. E. Smith, in an interview, said "Our country first" was the motto of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson alike.

The offer of the Indian Government to bear the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force has been accepted.

It is announced from Paris that the big battle continues and that at 6 p.m. on the 16th the French had not given way at any point.

President Wilson has promised consideration to the Kaiser's and President Poincare's protest regarding the use of dum-dum bullets.

A White Paper issued in reference to the Anglo-Austrian rupture shows that Germany intervened, cutting short the prospects of peace.

General Delarey, who was to accompany the South African Expeditionary Force, was, through a mistake, shot dead by the police near Johannesburg.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and some particulars of captures of prizes of war appear on page 3.

There was only one crisis at the Criminal Sessions, which opened to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 6, and Commercial News on page 9.

The sixth of a series of articles summing up the war situation after a month's fighting appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Sale of Cloth and Sporting Goods—G. P. Lummet's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.
H.K. and Shanghai Bank. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Aerated Waters Manufacturing Co. Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Monday, September 21.
Sale of furniture—Bardree Villa, Shaikwan Road—G. P. Lummet—3 p.m.

Sale of Hat sewing and making machines—G. P. Lummet—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 26.
Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.
Band Night, Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Troubles in North Kiangsu.
The Shan Pao reports—Han Hui, a revolutionary, has caused troubles on the border of Tsuchuan and Suichien in North Kiangsu, and it is alleged he has got together 20,000 men and horses. The troops under General Chang Hsien and those under the Military Commissioner of North Kiangsu have not done anything as yet. The Peking Government holds General Cheng Kuo-ching responsible to suppress them at an early date by detailing a strong force, and not allow North Kiangsu to be the scene of general uprisings.

Kuala Lumpur Relief Fund.
The fund opened by Mrs. Watson, as a branch of the Prince of Wales Fund, has been begun well and over \$19,000 has already been acknowledged in the Malay Mail, says that paper. In connection with the lists so far published, the contribution from the members of the C.P.O.'s office staff, and from one or two other contributors, mark an interesting departure, and one which might perhaps be followed by others; that is the promise of a small monthly contribution while the war lasts instead of a lump sum down. No doubt a large contribution paid at once may be best, but there are very many of us here who are not in a position to put down a lot of money now, let alone to do so at present, in fact, than in ordinary times, but who are very anxious to make a substantial contribution and who will probably be able to give a good deal in the course of time. For those who find themselves in this position, the payment of a comparatively small sum monthly would appear to be a very excellent idea. No better indication of the patriotism of the Chinese has as yet been given than the magnificent contribution of \$10,000 by the Hon. Mr. Eu Tong Sen.

White Wolf's Bands.
Since the death of White Wolf there are several bands of local brigands in Western Hunan, says a Chinese paper. These well known are Sien Lao-nien and his partisans about eight or nine hundred men and Sien I-yen and his partisans with over 700 men. There are four others under Niao Hsin-fah, Tiao Wan-yung, Wang Hsin-hin and Chen Yung each with five or six hundred men.

R.C.I. Conversations.
The first Annual Conversations were held at the Natural History Museum on June 24. The guests were received by the President, Earl Grey, and by Countess Grey, Lieut.-General Sir Bevan Edwards (Chairman of the Council), Sir Geoffrey Lyden (Deputy-Chairman of the Council) and the following Vice Presidents and Councilors:—Viscount Hythe, Lord Sutherland, Admiral Sir N. B. Smith, Sir Montagu Commaney, Mr. Ralph S. Bond, Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, Mr. Frederick Dutton, Lieut.-Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. Richard Jebb, and Sir Harry F. Wilson. The gathering was a very representative one, over 2,000 Fellows and Associates and their friends from all parts of the empire and even from overseas communities beyond its limits being present on the occasion.

Effect of the War on Cricket.
The Kent County Cricket Club issued the following statement at Canterbury on August 4: "The committee of the Kent County Cricket Club trust that the public will not suppose that in deciding as far as lies in their power to adhere to the programme of matches they are in any way in the grave crisis which afflicts the country. Their decision is due to their solicitude for the club's employees, whose earnings would be materially affected if county matches were not played. The committee have at present arranged to carry out the latter week, but owing to the unforeseen dislocation of business it will not be possible to provide luncheons for the public."

Convicted of Cruelty.
New York, Aug. 18.—Reginald G. Whitmore, a wealthy broker, living in Hammon Park, Yonkers, 11-day wife and guilty of cruelty to his 9-year-old daughter, Dorothy, 11-year-old said he often left her alone, locked up in the big Whitmore house, she was discovered when, frightened by thunder and lightning, she screamed and beat her hands against a window.

NOTICE

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PRIZES OF WAR.

German Ships Seized in
Home Ports.

A number of German ships were seized in British waters early last month, and claimed as prizes of war.

The most important is the Hamburg-Amerika liner, *Belgia*, arrested by the *Platani* N. 1000. On board were 14 and 73 German reservists returning to Germany and foodstuffs to the value of fully £100,000, including 400 tons of cheese, in addition to a number of wild animals consigned to the Hamburg Zoo, including several large alligators. It is also stated that there is a large amount of specie on board.

A large cargo steamer, the *Marie Leonhardt*, of about 2,500 tons, which was lying at Nicholson's Wharf, near London Bridge, has been detained. Her cargo, mainly flour, was unloaded.

Three German steamers, the *Gemma*, the *Ostpreussen*, and the *Hans Otto*, have been seized at Blyth.

Two German schooners—the *Onyx* belonging to Emden, and the *Adolph*—were detained at Leith. The latter had discharged her cargo and loaded coal.

Customs officers at Cardiff boarded a German vessel in the East Dock and seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. The German ship *Denebola*, laden with pit props, has been seized by the authorities at West Hartlepool. The *Elfreida*, a large iron German sailing vessel, was seized at Bristol.

The German steamer *Lryad*, lying in the Manchester Ship Canal at Warrington, where it had arrived from Sweden with a cargo for Messrs. Naylor, has been taken possession of, and seventeen men of her crew who are members of the German Navy have been detained. The German steamer *Albert Clement*, which arrived in the Tyne from the West of Africa, was placed under arrest at Tyne Dock.

Several foreign steamers are now under arrest at Hull. The crews of the *Lucinda* and *Lavenham*, of Flensburg, are prisoners of war. Any foreign steamer entering the Humber is examined, and failing conformation to certain regulations is liable to be fired upon.

Outward bound from Limerick, the German ship *Torpichore* was seized by the authorities at Foynes, on the Lower Shannon. The authorities at Sunderland seized an Austrian steamer which was loading coal in the port. A German vessel has also been seized at Dunoon, Newcastle.

The police at Seaham Harbour seized the German steamer *Comet*, a collier, of Flensburg.

British Steamer Captured.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire steamer *Liberty* arrived in the Humber after an eventful journey from Hamburg. A German warship fired twice across her bows and then came alongside. Officers boarded her, and after complete inspection allowed the vessel to proceed.

Later a torpedo boat chased the *Liberty*, but did not overtake her. Some excitement was caused at Dover by the arrival, under escort, of a German steamer.

A QUESTION OF

CONTRACT.

Party Loses Consolidated
Actions.

Yesterday, in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice H. J. L. delivered judgment in the consolidated cases of the *Hon Yick* against the *Fuk Shing* firm, claiming \$422 for work done and materials supplied, and the *Hop Shing* versus the *Hon Yick* for breach of a verbal contract to do certain work in connection with the construction of an ironwork partition.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, the *Hon Yick*, and Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Minter, for the *Fuk Shing* and the *Hop Shing*.

His Lordship said there were two questions which he had to decide:—(1) Did the *Hon Yick* contract with the *Fuk Shing* or with the *Hop Shing*? (2) Did the *Hon Yick* contract with the *Hop Shing* to obtain from the P.W.D. a permit with respect to the erection of iron partitions.

His Lordship with respect to the first question was that the *Hon Yick* contracted with the *Hop Shing* and with regard to the second that the *Hon Yick* did contract to obtain the permit.

After reviewing the evidence and criticising the demeanour of the various witnesses, his Lordship said that with regard to the first question judgment would be for *Fuk Shing* with costs. With regard to the other case, the question of damages had not been gone into beyond the item of \$355.02 wages paid to the staff. Judgment would be given for the *Hop Shing* and the question of a reference as to damages would be taken by himself.

part of the German four-masted gun ship *Parkon*, laden with munitions, and the steamship *Frantz*, of 1,000 tons, laden with grain.

The *Daily News* correspondent says the *Parkon* was challenged by a torpedo-boat destroyer, but the captain disregarded or misunderstood the signal, and tried to escape. The destroyer's crew then clambered on board and seized the ship, which was taken into harbour by a tug.

The German schooner *Mowu*, captured in the North Sea by a British torpedo-boat, has been taken into Leith.

A large German steamer, the *Laconia*, was captured by a destroyer off Deal last night outside the Goodwin Sands. The destroyer first signalled to the steamer to stop, but she refused.

The destroyer then fired two shots across the *Laconia*'s bows, and she brought to.

The destroyer brought her captive, a vessel of 3,000 tons, into the Downs and anchored her near the Deal pier, where she was guarded by a gunboat and a destroyer.

The British cruiser *Grafton* arrived in the Clyde with the German steamer *Wilhelmshafen*, which was captured off the Mull of Kintyre during the morning while on a voyage from Archon, of Liverpool with a cargo of deals.

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AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The *Minotas*, loading iron at Middlebrough, has been seized by the authorities, and the Glasgow steamer *Neophyte*, also loading iron at Middlebrough for Germany, is being detained.

The Danish steamer *Jens Bang*, which arrived in the Mersey from Stettin, has been stopped and so derailed in charge.

A German cargo steamer, the *Ulla Bang*, 1,698 tons, was captured by a torpedo-boat in the Bristol Channel.

Exciting Tyne Scene.
A strange boat approached the torpedo-boat destroyers at Palmer's shipyard and refused to stop. Naval officers fired a launch with two workmen, and pursued the boat, firing a shot across her bows. The launch was seized in collision with another vessel, and one of the workmen named Peter Mulholland, was drowned.

A British destroyer at Malta has captured a vessel belonging to the German Levant Line.

Britain's Trade With Canada.
In a recent address to the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. C. H. Wicks, Imperial Trade Commissioner, took the opportunity of analysing the trade of the United Kingdom with Canada. His analysis should do much not only to enable British manufacturers and merchants to gauge more accurately the real value of the Canadian market, but also to allay the fears and correct the statements which have been expressed in certain quarters that in the last five years the imports from the United States have grown so rapidly that the increase alone has exceeded the entire total of the British export trade with the Dominion.

That increase, Mr. Wicks pointed out, was almost entirely concerned with articles of merchandise and materials which were neither produced, nor were ever likely to be produced, in the United Kingdom under normal conditions.

The gross imports into the Dominion for the year ending March 1913 were (excluding bullion) amounting to the value of £136,900,000. Of this total, just over one-third (or £17,000,000) Mr. Wicks considers, should be deducted when the value of Canada as a purchaser of British goods is under consideration; it includes raw cotton, petroleum, lumber, fresh fruits and (shipped via Lake Superior) the prairie provinces for use on the railways, flour, and buckwheat, which is largely used for purposes of distillation. In the supply of none of these commodities was the British merchant likely to be interested. A second category of imports, with a total value of £13,000,000, made up a sort of entrepot in rice, rubber, tea, coffee—the products of India, China, and the East—which afford some opportunities to the British merchant. But, in the main, the hopes of British producers and manufacturers must lie in the direction of increasing their share in the supply of the third division of imports, worth £70,000,000, which consists of articles in which the United Kingdom could expect to compete for the supply to the Dominion under normal conditions.

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Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

LYON.—At Government Quarters, Park Road, Hongkong, on the 18th inst., Robert William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lyon.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情術編并確真書學國要訪探大正論言譯宗限本

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

THE AUSTRIAN DEBACLE.

The poor showing made by Austria in this war was touched on discursively in our Notes on the Crisis yesterday, but there are points of the matter which were there left unnoticed. It need hardly be doubted that Germany anticipated receiving much more help from Austria than has proved the case. One English newspaper correspondent in Austria has stated that the German military authorities anticipated that, by the middle of August, Austria would have concentrated 800,000 men with 1,000 guns on the Russian frontier, and presumably it was expected that they, in co-operation with the German army in East Prussia, would eventually have protected German territory until the German army in the west had swept through Belgium and across France to Paris. The second part of the programme has failed, but only after a severe and bloody struggle; the first part has never come near to even a semblance of success. History affords few examples of such a complete and miserable failure as has fallen to the lot of Austria at this time.

In battle after battle the Austrians have been hopelessly routed by the Russians, with the inevitable result that the German army in East Prussia found itself wholly unable to stem the Russian advance and is now cooped up in Königsberg, which is invested. The Serbians, too, have been able to trounce the Austrians in several battles, the last of which appears to have been of considerable magnitude and the result of which was all the more severe a blow to Austria. Even Montenegro has been able to record a victory over Austria. A telegram some days ago told us of the success of these hardy mountaineers, who routed their opponents and captured all their stores, besides occupying GJanitza. No troops in the world can continue to fight in good spirit in face of such a series of disasters.

But, after all, need any great surprise be felt at these results? It seems to us that a phrase in one of the telegrams yesterday—"the populace is overjoyed"—explains much. The population of Austria-Hungary is made up of the Magyar, the German and the Slav, with the last-named outnumbering the other two by a considerable margin. The war, so far as it affects Austria, is essentially a war between races, rather than between countries. It is a war of Slav against Teuton, and the former is fighting for freedom from domination by the other. The man who is fighting for freedom is always a better fighter than the man who is fighting merely for power, and with many Slavs in the Austrian army, with the larger part of the population favourable to the cause for which Serbia and Russia are fighting, it is no wonder that Austria has done so badly up till now. The correspondent to whom we referred before speaks of mutinies and riots, and he is probably not making any overstatement, for these are only what might be expected in the circumstances. The case of Austria is even worse than that of Germany.

No Free Honours.

We notice that, according to a pronouncement just made in Peking, officials or citizens who are decorated by the President of the Republic will have to buy their medals, stars or ribbons, as the case may be. What is more, the higher the honour, the greater will be the price which they must pay. The proclamation setting forth this decision gives a detailed list of the fees which have to be paid, the highest figure being \$85 for a badge of the First Order of Merit. While this is so, however, it has been decided that the certificates which accompany the decorations are to be regarded as public documents and as such they are to be immune from taxation. On the other hand, various kinds of official scrolls and certificates issued to officials proceeding to their posts must be paid for, as was the custom under the late Ching Dynasty.

Origin of the Idea.

It is interesting to note the reason for the decision that badges, Orders of Merit, medals, etc., have in future to be bought. It springs from the fact that, during the Manchu regime, in addition to buttons and peacock feathers had to be bought by the recipients from shops. There is a modification made in the new order, however, for it is laid down that no merchant may be permitted to manufacture or sell such articles as stars, medals or ribbons—the honours once have to make their purchases from a Government Department. The line of reasoning adopted by those responsible for the new order is a little quaint—it is that it is unworthy of the dignity of an official to accept an honour free, gratis and for nothing. By the same token, we suppose, it would be right and fitting to invite a guest to a lavish banquet and then, when he has been royally fed, expect him to foot the bill.

Then and Now.

"Hundreds of automobiles left Brussels, the capital of Belgium, during the night to pick up the wounded. The prisoner of war brought in was a German captain, named Forstner, who was wounded." So says a message dated August 6. What would Byron have made of motor cars running to and fro during wartime in this fashion? One remembers his lines:—

And then there was mounting
In hot haste; the steed,
The mustering squadron, and
The clattering car,
Went pouring forward with
Impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the
Ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on
peal afar;
And near, the beat of the
Armouring drum
Roused up the soldiers on the
morning star;
While, through the citizens
With terror dumb,
Or whispering, with white
lips—"The foe!"
They come, they come."

The Three Choirs Festival.

The Bishop of Worcester is to be congratulated on his protest against the behaviour of the average person who attends the big musical festivals in the Anglican cathedrals at home. As we stated in our General News column yesterday, the Bishop has declared that he will not act as President of the Three Choirs Festival, on the score of the lack of reverence among the audience in past years. I. Yeatman-Biggs goes on to observe that, when seats are sold at various prices and almost the whole of the receipts given, not to charity but to the performers, he shrinks from the idea of holding such a festival in a cathedral. All right-minded people will think with him. A cathedral is not a theatre, though many persons seem to think it is. We have seen both Canterbury and Westminster converted into mere places of amusement, and such an attitude was being performed. Even at the ordinary morning or evening prayer at many of the cathedrals, people come and go as they please or sit through the entire service. What is the New man who, on entering the Abbey, and going down on his knees to say his prayers, was touched on the shoulder by a yeoman, who remarked wistfully: "You mustn't do that sort of thing here, Sir?"

DAY BY DAY.

MANY OF OUR READERS ARE BUT A MORBID WAY OF LOOKING AT OUR PRIVILEGES. WE LET OUR BLESSINGS GET MOULDY AND THEN CALL THEM "CURSES."—Deecher.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 73; sunshiny.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per. s.s. Liangchow to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.11-16d.

Flood Relief.
The Tung Wa Hospital Flood Relief Fund now totals \$145,535.75.

Band Night.
The band of the 74th Panjab is to play at the Peak Club on the night of the 26th inst.

Prince of Wales' Fund.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax has kindly consented to act as Secretary and Mr. A. G. Stephen as Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Fund Sub-Committee.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the steamers Mongolia and Banvor are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Helena May Institute Fund.
The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the above fund:—Madame de Magallanes Correa, \$20; a friend, "J. P.," \$50.

Bank Meeting.
Attention is called to the fact that the extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation takes place at the City Hall at noon to-morrow.

Drunk.
This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a European named Fraser was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Praya East. He was fined \$5.

Hanging from a Tree.
The body of a Chinese male, aged 30 years, found hanging from a tree on Pokfulam Road, near No. 5 bridge, yesterday, has been sent to the mortuary. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

Food Prices.
Attention is drawn to the official market prices, which will be found on page 8 of this issue. This gives the tariff outlined in the Proclamation of the 11th inst., and shows reductions in prices of various foodstuffs.

A Still Sentence.
Three months' imprisonment, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes of the birch was the sentence imposed by Mr. Melbourne to-day on a Chinese charged with snatching a neck chain from a woman in Lower Lascar Row.

British Ships at Hamburg.
Among the British ships in Hamburg, in the usual course of their voyages, at the commencement of the war were the s.s. Glencairn of the Glen Line, and the s.s. Lochin of the Mogel Line, according to the London and China Express.

Found Dead.
The police at West Point have sent to the public mortuary the body of a Malay male, aged 30 years, having the appearance of being that of a fireman. The body was found in the street opposite 64, Connaught Road West. The body has not been identified.

Heavy Gales.
The s.s. Baginarian, which arrived from Chingwangtao yesterday, reports having encountered a strong gale between Chingwangtao and the Shantung Peninsula, with mountainous seas. During the storm the vessel was holed. Thereafterwards, however, weather was experienced on the run down.

Swearing-In Parade.
We are informed by the Hon. Secretary of the St. Joseph's College Association that His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., has kindly consented to swear in the St. Joseph's Troop of Buffs. The parade will take place to-day at the College Square on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 5.30 p.m.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ENEMY MAKES ANOTHER STAND.

Germany's Amazing Attitude Fully Exposed.

It is not easy to make much of the latest news, at the time of writing. The enemy has made another stand and the battle so far is without definite result. Considering how long it took the Allies to establish their superiority in the last battle, this is only to be expected. But, as an evidence of how unfortunately brief are the official telegrams, we quote the message from Paris. "We had not given way at any point at six o'clock this evening." The average man will be tempted to ask why, since the enemy are on the defensive, we should be expected to give way in any circumstances. Obviously there is something here which has not been explained. A possible explanation may be found in the Press Bureau's statement, which speaks of several counter-attacks having been delivered by the Germans, especially against the First Corps, and of these having been repulsed. On the other hand, the Germans have given way slightly before our troops in places. It is true that the Paris message is dated after that of the Press Bureau, but on numerous occasions this has happened before and we have found, when fuller news came, that London had got later information than Paris every time.

Germany to Blame.

Nothing more interesting has appeared in these columns for a long time than the text of the personal messages between the King and the Czar which were published in the Home papers immediately after war between Britain and Germany had been declared. Two facts emerge very clearly from the documents. The first is that Britain up to the last possible moment hoped for, and strove for peace, and the second is that Russia in no way helped to precipitate the general configuration. Russia, indeed, held aloof as long as was consistent with dignity—and with safety, which is a deal more important. Germany's protest against the mobilisation of the Russian troops is about the most specious that could be imagined, for she herself was all the while making secret military preparations, secure in the knowledge that she could mobilise more quickly than Russia; and the Emperor had the solemn assurances of the Czar that Russian troops would not move so long as mediation proposals were being considered. The fact that, in the face of such a promise, Germany suddenly declared war proves that Germany merely spared for a little time on purpose, if possible, to catch Russia napping.

Proof Positive.

This is made even clearer by a message this morning which summarises a White Paper containing the despatch of the British Ambassador to Vienna relative to the rupture with Austria. This proves, out of the mouth of Germany's own ally, that the whole responsibility for the war rests upon Germany alone. "Even up to August 1st conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna were proceeding on the friendliest terms. Austria had even assented to mediation on the point of her ultimatum that were incompatible with Serbia's independence." At this point Germany cut in with ultimatums to Paris and St. Petersburg; Germany did not want peace. Consider, again, the tone of the correspondence with Belgium. Briefly, the German attitude was this: "You are a neutral nation, therefore you will not allow France to enter your territory, but we shall expect you to allow us to make use of your country; otherwise—!" Germany, in fact, insisted that Belgium was, and should remain, a neutral nation. And she proposed to preserve that neutrality by violating it! Did she think that the rest of Europe were as blind as cows?

AT THE END OF A MONTH.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

VI: The Operations in East Prussia and Galicia.

When we come to discuss the fighting in Galicia, East Prussia and Herzegovina the task of following the trend of the operations is one of extreme difficulty. The messages which have come through have been so meagre and disconnected that the task of considering what form of strategy has been employed is next to impossible. It was clear from the start, of course, that one Russian army was operating against the Germans in East Prussia and that another was busy against the Austrians in Galicia. One message, which may now be said as quite wrong, stated some time ago that a Russian force was advancing on Posen. Nothing further has been heard of this advance, which, if it had been made, must have been through Poland and was on the direct line for Berlin. It would have been good news had it been true. But it is doubtful whether even the huge Russian army was strong enough to face three considerable tasks at once without the risk of the line of communication of the central army—that said to be marching on Posen—being cut.

Useful Work.

Nothing more has been heard of that army which was advancing on Posen, and, if it ever existed, there must have been a change in the Russian plans which resulted in the central forces joining on or other, or both, of the outside armies. It is much more likely that it never existed, and that the advance on Posen was an expression of hope by some amateur strategist who did not accurately forecast the trend of events. The advance in East Prussia was more easily followed. There, apparently, the Russian army aimed either at defeating the German force or at forcing it to retire into Königsberg. It was not long in effecting the second of these purposes and though it is true that it has since been stated, and seems perfectly true in the light of later events, that the Russian force in East Prussia is not strong enough to advance further, it is doing quite excellent work in keeping the German force securely bottled up in Königsberg. That force is about as useful to Germany as though it did not exist.

In Galicia.

The campaign in Galicia is much the more important of the two, and it is clear that the Russians have concentrated the greater part of their forces on this part. The speed with which they approached Lemberg and the comparative ease with which they took that place showed that this part of their campaign was being carried out as forcefully as could be. Once Austria is crushed the advance on Berlin may begin; and it will end sooner if Germany's ally is quickly mastered than if both purposes had been tackled simultaneously. Even then it is difficult to follow the line of operation which is being pursued, for while the Russians are active at Przmyśl, some sixty odd miles west of Lemberg they have also occupied Czernowitz which lies 163 miles south-east of Lemberg. Evidently the occupation of Galicia is to be made as complete as Russia knows how, but, in the absence of further details, no one so far removed from the actual scene of the fighting can pretend to know what plan of campaign is being followed out.

Serious Mistakes.

What is clear, however, is that Germany, instead of being helped by Austria, which had she put up a stronger defence might have given valuable assistance to her ally and have greatly protracted the war, has proved a hindrance to the other. Partly this is due to the weakness of Austria's fighting qualities, which Germany must greatly have over-estimated, and partly to the strength of the Russian forces and the skill of the Russian commanders which Germany must greatly have under-estimated. She is paying dearly to-day for both faults. Already she has materially weakened her

THE SHAKUWAN AFFAIR.

Woman found with Knife in her Neck.

Yesterday we reported the meagre details then at hand in connection with the alleged murder of a woman at Shaukiwan. We are now informed by the police that her name was Wong Eze, aged 34 years, and that the body has been sent to the mortuary. The tragedy occurred at 94, Shaukiwan West, over a dispensary, the unfortunate victim being found with a knife stuck in her neck. The fact that her hands and feet were tied proves that whoever murdered her did so determinedly. The husband of the deceased left home at seven o'clock in the morning for work at Taikeo, and shortly after his arrival he was sent for by another Chinese. On returning, the husband was confronted with the horrible spectacle of his wife literally butchered.

It appears that there were three pairs of gold bangles valued \$170, and a ring valued \$8, missing from the person of the woman. Some money was found, however, lying about the floor and in other places, which points to the probability that the murderer was frightened.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

The case was mentioned, this morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, in which Tong Nam stands charged with the embezzlement of seven hundred sovereigns from the Fu Yuen Bank. The prisoner also has summoned five members of the bank for assault.

Mr. Heywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almeida Castro's office, appeared for the bank, and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, for the prisoner.

This case was fixed for Wednesday next.

3,000 UNDESIRABLES.

Return to China from the Straits.

The s.s. Kamehow, from Singapore, had a most eventful voyage on the trip up. She had on board three thousand undesirable coolies who were being returned to their native country from the Straits Settlements. It would be difficult, we are informed, to find a more miserable collection of human beings. On the way up fourteen died and were buried at sea, their deaths being due, apparently, to general debility.

On arrival in Hongkong, two died in the police launch while being transferred from the ship to the Water Police basin, to await transshipment to their homes, while nine others the police had to remove to the Tung Wa Hospital for treatment.

COOK-BOY SENT TO GAOL.

A cook-boy, employed at 3, Ashleigh Road, Kowloon, was charged this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the larceny of \$12 by Inspector Gordon.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening the prisoner was alleged to have stolen a box belonging to the amah, who reported the matter to the police. A Chinese detective, who took the matter in hand, found the box, broken open, on the roof, and, this morning, discovered the missing money concealed in a flower pot on a verandah.

Mr. Wood sent the man to prison for one month with four hours' stocks.

forces in Belgium in order to assist either troops in France and her Austrian Allies, with disastrous results in both cases. The real lesson of the war is that while advertisement—"boasting" to employ an expressive vulgarism—may be useful in business, it is a failure when applied to a army. The German army has been extensively advertised for years as the finest on earth. All the advertisement did not prevent its present loss in a fighting that was a failure; but it did prevent the German army itself from being secure, and that has proved fatal to-day.

WAR ITEMS.

Montenegrin Successes.

Peking, Sept. 9.
A telegram from Cetinje, dated September 5, states that the Montenegrins, commanded by the Minister of War, General Wukotitch, defeated the Austrians at Boliganitch, Herzegovina, capturing all military supplies and stores. Numerous Austrians dead were left on the battlefield.

General Wukotitch also repulsed the Austrians near Tolaynitz, after which the Montenegrins entered the town, which they found partly burned and partly looted.

Bloody fighting is continuing. A superior force of Austrians is endeavouring to occupy Gruboff. The safety of Paris.

An officer on board the str. Polyneesian, whose wife and family are in Paris, cabled to them to go to Marseilles, and last week received the following reply, "Defense inutile; secure." (Expense unnecessary; in safety).

A second private telegram, also received in Shanghai from the father of a well known Shanghai resident ran: "restons; securite absolue." (Are remaining; absolute safety).

Selections from Colombo Contemporaries.

The following are further telegrams selected from Colombo contemporaries:—

London, August 11.—Two hundred German reservists disembarking at Folkestone were arrested on Sunday. Sixty more were arrested yesterday. Troop trains were fired on yesterday on both sides of Croydon in Surrey. The train windows were broken. The police are now searching for motor cars which were seen in the vicinity of these outrages. Germans in several parts of the country have been arrested or disturbed when apparently tampering with British railway bridges. Many Germans in the north of England have been arrested and interned in York Castle. The police have discovered several wireless apparatus in houses belonging to Germans in the London suburbs.

The police yesterday seized Croydon Hall (near Dunston, in Somersetshire), which had been occupied by Count Hochberg, a member of the Pless family, of Germany, and which contains property, including many art treasures, valued at £100,000. When Germany declared war against Great Britain, Count Hochberg told his servants that they might never see him again, and he disappeared.

Word has been received that 120 Germans, presumably reservists, have arrived at Portsmouth and have been imprisoned. Sixty more have been detained at Swansea, and a woman, believed to be a German spy, has been arrested in a mill house, attached to gunpowder works at Dunoon, Argyllshire.

Some German reservists have been found working on H.M.S. Zealandia of the Third Battle Squadron, now being prepared for sea.

London, August 12.—Two explosions, the cause of which is not explained, occurred yesterday at a German bakery shop at East Ham. Seven men were severely injured, including three firemen. A sentry at Red Hill railway station was yesterday fired at by a man in ambush, who escaped. The German yacht Germania has been seized at Southampton. The crew had previously gone back to Germany. Numerous arrests of suspected Germans have been made, and many suspects have been discharged, including a man who was supposed to have poisoned transport horses.

British-German Fight.

In connection with the sinking of the German submarine U15 by the British light cruiser Birmingham, it is now announced that on Sunday last a British cruiser squadron sighted a German submarine flotilla with only periscopes showing. The cruisers coolly pretended they did not see the enemy, and thus deceived the Germans, who steamed within range. The Birmingham then saw an opportunity, and steaming at full speed, fired at a periscope and shattered it. The submarine, blinded, rushed on under the water in imminent danger of self-

destruction through a collision with the British cruisers or her own consort. The latter, recognising that the attack had been defeated, steamed off. The cruisers knew that the damaged submarine was sightless, and that it must come to the surface. When the conning tower appeared the Birmingham fired a second shot, and those on board the cruiser had just time to see the distinguishing number of the submarine before the shot, striking the base of the conning tower, where it was awash, ripped the whole of the upper structure, with the result that the submarine sank like a stone.

Paris, August 12.—M. Naton, who was French Consul-General at Dusseldorf before the war broke out, states that when he was passing through Cologne last Friday on his way to Paris, the German authorities were circulating documents alleging that Liege had been taken at the point of the bayonet, that Brussels was in flames, that Antwerp had been blown up, and that the Kaiser at the head of the invincible German army expected to reach Paris in a week's time.

The Humane Kaiser.

Berlin, August 13.—The statement that the Germans lost 20,000 men at the bombardment of Liege has been officially denied, but the exact number of losses is not given. It is also stated officially that the forts covering Liege were left intact because the Kaiser did not wish to sacrifice life unnecessarily, but that they would be taken without the loss of a single man when the siege guns arrived on the scene. The statement concludes with the remark that the Belgians are numerically superior to the German forces.

Germany has established a Press Bureau at Amsterdam for the circulation of war intelligence favourable to her own nation.

Capture of Shipping.

London, August 14.—Fair Play, a well-known shipping journal, states that the enemy's ships have been captured as follows:—By Great Britain, 44 German steamers, 18 German sailers, and 3 Austrian steamers; by France, 4 German steamers and two Austrian steamers; by Belgium, 34 German steamers, two German sailers and two Austrian steamers. Russia claims to have captured 73 German steamers and 12 Austrian vessels.

A few days ago it was announced that a British cruiser had captured the German liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. Later on some doubt was cast upon this announcement and it was stated that the vessel was the German oil tank steamer Leda and that she had been taken to Bermuda. The latter statement was confirmed yesterday by the officers of a steamer that arrived at New York from Bermuda.

A report received from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, states that in the Atlantic last night the Kronprinz Wilhelm and her consort, the German cruiser Karlsruhe, escaped from the British cruisers Bristol (25 knots), Berwick (24 knots), and Suffolk (24 knots). The Bristol, it is reported, fought a long range battle with the Karlsruhe, but in the heavy sea the Karlsruhe escaped.

Rush Home From Abroad.

The outbreak of war found holiday-makers scattered over the various countries concerned in the trouble, and there has been a great scramble for home, says the Daily Mail. The confusion was intensified by the efforts of Reservists of various nationalities to answer the call of their Governments to rejoin the colours.

Five long and crowded trains filled with travellers to the Continent were despatched from Charing Cross Station in the course of a half-hour on the Saturday afternoon, and for some time before their departure the station was seething with people and made almost impassable by the piles of luggage.

A large number of the travellers were Germans, Frenchmen, Belgians, and Swiss, flying homewards in the hour of grave crisis. Commercial men were hurrying back to Berlin and Paris, while families whose holiday in England had been interrupted were racing back, and young Reservists were hastening to obey the summons to the colours.

Bank Notes No Good.

On the Saturday and Sunday the station surged with the arrival of passengers who had experienced the turmoil and

bouleversement of the Continent and were heartily glad to be in England again. Scores of American globe-trotters were seeking the sanctuary of London, appalled by the indifference of the Continental hotelkeeper to their paper wealth.

Passengers as Porters.

The boat from the Hook of Holland arrived at Harwich with 780 people on board, the normal Sunday number being about 100. The passengers had stirring tales to tell about their adventures.

At Oleeve, on the German-French frontier, while in the middle of dinner, passengers were ordered out of the train and told to get across the frontier as best they could. They collected their own baggage. They reported to the police. They got across to Limoges, in Holland, by tramway, car, by cab, or by road.

At Winne, another frontier station, the passengers were compelled to get out and walk. Some trundled their baggage in wheelbarrows, others left it behind, hoping it will turn up some other day. At another town passengers spent the best part of the night trudging from Germany into Holland.

Mr. Ernest Rosenheim, a returning holidaymaker, says: "Not a single boat left Antwerp on Saturday evening. We went on from Antwerp to Brussels and found the city in a state of panic. Nobody went to bed. We managed to get away at eight o'clock yesterday morning to Ostend. Here all foreigners were being requested to leave."

About 3,000 people arrived at Newhaven from Dieppe in four boats.

Mr. W. E. Evans, a visitor to Brussels who arrived at Charing Cross, said:

"Among those in the boat was Sir Herbert Bendoricq, who was stopped at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. He was motoring and they refused to sell him any more petrol, so he decided to return to London."

"A man in my carriage on the way to Charing Cross told me that he had climbed a six-foot railing at the Gare du Nord in Paris, and 'bribing' right and left with five-franc notes (4s.) managed to make one of a party of fifteen in a carriage for six. He came with no luggage. The train left two hours late and there was a fight for seats."

"It is almost impossible to obtain cash in Brussels. Messrs. Cook's officials could give me no change and said they would have to owe it to me till after the war. A man with a hundred pounds in his pocket had to borrow a penny from me for his tramway fare to the station."

The Finnish steamship Titania, which arrived at Hull with seventy British tourists on board, passed the Russian warships in the Baltic, and on the coast of Denmark met the German fleet.

American visitors besieged the telegraph offices in London trying to get cablegrams sent to their friends in the United States, and these were only accepted subject to many hours' delay. "I'd give a thousand dollars to be safe out of this," was the remark of one American heard at a West End telegraph office, and another remarked, "I'll raise you 500 on that."

The German steamer Titania sailed from St. Katharine's Dock amid memorable scenes. Her German passengers, Reservists and private families, sang their National Anthem. Then a fair-haired German boy leant over the rails and, waving his hat, cried "Three cheers for Great Britain." The cry was taken up with great fervour. Six Reservists rushed up as the vessel was about to leave and had to scramble over the rails. Four Russian Reservists were ordered off the ship just before she left; they were informed that they could not possibly get over the frontier into Russia. They protested, but in vain.

One German family drove up with their luggage in a motor-car, which was run on to the dock. They brought pillows, intending to sleep in the motor-car.

Foreigners in France.

No foreigner is now permitted to leave France without a passport signed by a prefect. English, Americans, and other foreigners may remain in Paris by obtaining a special permit from

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force. All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.
SEPTEMBER, 1914.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE D.C.L.I.

Fine Send-off at the Victoria Theatre.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry had a fine farewell performance in their honour at the Victoria Theatre last night. The house was crowded to the full, and not a seat was to be had by the time the programme opened. A large number of officers were present.

The Dares performed for the first time in Hongkong, and gave a particularly clever and pretty balancing act. They are on tour from Australia to the States and, if all the shows they give are as good as last night's, they will have a successful time.

La Belle Cora and Williams performed for the last time; and, from the prolonged applause and vociferous encores they received, it was evident that Hongkong was sorry to lose them. Williams' juggling was as popular as ever, while La Belle Cora's marvellous trapeze work gripped the spectators from start to finish.

A special feature of the evening was the clever contributions of amateurs. Four silver cups were presented by the management to those performers whose turns were the most satisfactory to the audience. The winners were Private Wilkinson and Wright, D.C.L.I., for their song and patter turn; Mr. Miller, for clog dancing; Bombardier McArdle for his very neat rendering—in Harry Lauder fashion—of a Scotch-Chinese song, of his own composition—"The Hielan' King of China"; and to Bugler Wall, D.C.L.I. The last-named deserves special mention for his really wonderful impersonation of the Great Duncan, the meesmerist, who performed here a couple of months ago. We have never seen a better amateur turn of its kind.

the police. Exception is made in the case of Austrians and Germans, who will be taken to concentration camps in the west of France, where food and lodgings will be supplied and work provided if possible.

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TAIYAN	18th Sept.	2nd Sept.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000 Mishima Maru Capt. Wajima T. 16,000	WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m. TUES., 6th Oct. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300	TUES., 29th Sept., a.m. WEDNES., 19th Oct.
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CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	THURSDAY, 24th Sept.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.
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CHINA NAVIGATION
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	20th Sept. at d'light
STOW AMOY & SWATOW	Yunnan	20th Sept. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hanyang	20th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
W WEL & TIENSIN	Huichow	28th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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Tjilaroem	JAVA	1st half Sept.	S'HAJ	2nd half Sept.
Tjilawong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tjilmanoeck	S'HAJ	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tjilalajap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	S'HAJ	1st half Oct.
Tjikanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	S'HAJ	2nd half Oct.

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Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 20th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon. Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	—	30th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	—	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lauder & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Naval Motor Pinnaces.

In the British Navy the motor pinnace is very rapidly taking the place of the steam pinnace, the oil engine having been found much handier, lighter, and quite as reliable as the high speed steam set. The same might also be said regarding a big number of foreign navies. Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., London, who specialise in light paraffin and petrol machinery for small craft of the speed class, completed recently, to the order of the Greek Government, the first of two 50ft. wood Veddette boats. The vessels are able full lined craft of 83ft. in beam by 49ft. moulded depth, and have a load draft of 26ft. They will not be carried aboard ship, and accordingly are somewhat of a departure from the navy pinnace. They are built up for half their length forward. Aft this and right amidships there is a small wheel-house, while aft of this there is a sunk deck-house, which extends over the officers' accommodation. The engine-room is amidships, and there are installed two six-cylinder Thornycroft petrol motors, driving twin-screws, each set developing 140 h.p. On trials a speed of between 15 and 18 knots was attained. Forward of the engine-room there is the crew's space, and a store-room. Aft there is a saloon with two sofa berths, pantry, galley, and a large cook-pit. A 10ft. dinghy is carried in davits. A somewhat similar craft, a motor pinnace of 50ft. length, the first of the class, has been delivered at Devonport Dockyard by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co., Ltd., making the non-stop voyage from Southampton—a distance of 130 nautical miles—under her own power in less than twelve hours, which must be considered a very creditable performance. The type is very similar to the 50ft. steam pinnace at present carried on battleships, and is indeed destined to replace them. The only important difference between the motor and steam boats is in respect of the machinery. Forward is a fore-castle for the crew, upon which is a position for mounting a gun. Aft the fore-castle a cabin is arranged for officers' use having a tank roof and opening into a cook-pit at the stern. Both these spaces are rather larger than in the steam boats, owing to the smaller space required for the machinery. Fuel tanks are arranged at the forward end of motor space and feed the engine by gravity. On the official trials a speed of well over 11 knots was maintained for a period of two hours, without in any way hurting the engine. The machinery consists of one Thornycroft S-6 type direct reversible paraffin engine starting on blow lamp. The cylinders are six in number, 8 1/2 in. diameter, and 12 in. stroke, and the engine develops 150 h.p. at about 550 r.p.m. Reversing is effected by moving the cam shaft longitudinally, thus bringing another set of cams into operation, the initial impulse being given to the engine by compressed air at 575lb. introduced through non-return valves on the cylinder head. The air is stored in three steel reservoirs in the engine-room. There is a compressor driven by cam shaft at fore end of the engine, and also an auxiliary hand driven compressor for the first charge in the reservoirs. As is well known, quick maneuvering, starting, and stopping is an essential feature in these 50ft. motor pinnaces, and no greater proof of the efficiency of the reversing arrangements can be given than that the engine passed the severe tests in reversing called for by the Admiralty without any hitch. A Thornycroft S-4—i.e., an engine of the same type, but with four cylinders instead of six, has just been installed in a 45ft. pinnace building for the Admiralty by Messrs. Thornycroft.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914

GERMANY'S TASK.

THE SERBIAN WAR MAKES IT HEAVIER.

France to be Dealt with First.

The military correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* wrote on August 4 as follows:—

As may be gathered from earlier articles which have appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, Germany is at a considerable military disadvantage by the situation which her *mesalliance* with the Triple Alliance has produced. The term *mesalliance* is used advisedly, since both Austria and Italy are inferior military powers by comparison with the German Empire. The conception of the responsibilities of the alliance as far as they were understood by the German naval and military staffs was that Germany would have to face a first-class Power on its western and on its eastern frontiers, but that it would have on the one frontier the counter-irritant of Austria's masses and on the other the support of Italian naval and military energies.

There are three main factors in the Central European situation that have always been disturbing to the German strategist mind. These are (a) the weight of Russia's enormous but glacier-like numbers; (b) the possibility of France transporting to the European theatre of war her native and colonial corps from Tunis, Algeria and Morocco; (c) the British navy.

In the set military plan of the Triple Alliance the German Staff had calculated that the entire weight of Austria between the Vistula and the Pruth, added to three German armies in East Prussia and Silesia, would have so far given prise to the Russian Goliath, slowly shaking himself into movement in Poland, that the main German strength would have been free to deal with France and occupy Holland and Belgium. This calculation has now been largely discounted by the fact that the flower of the army which the German scheme intended should occupy Russia will be withdrawn from the balance to effect the subjugation of Serbia. Austria has mobilised army corps for her Serbian adventure, and as her preliminary movements are so slow it looks as if Serbia would keep these fully occupied for some time to come. This means that Germany must make good the deficit in German Poland. *Ergo*, she must considerably reduce her power on the French frontier.

Germany's next fear was the command of the sea in the Mediterranean. With Italy in the Triple Alliance the German Staff calculated that the combined naval strength of Austria and Italy would be sufficient to prevent France from reinforcing the central area of hostilities from her North African colonies. The threatened invasion of Tunis, Algeria, and, in certain circumstances, Egypt would materially help the general strategic concentrations of the Triple Alliance. This fear, it would seem, has materialised in the present attitude of Italy towards the situation.

Italy has always been the frail sister of the Alliance. But there may, of course, be a subtle reason for her decision. Germany and Austria, if Italian ports be blockaded with the rest of those of the allied belligerents, will have no path open to them for supplies from the outside world. Neutrality covers a multitude of backsliding, and Italy's neutrality may be of far-reaching value to the German Powers. The ways of war are so subtle that one has to probe more deeply than mere surface considerations.

INAL SESSIONS.

Only One Case on the Calendar.

The September Criminal Sessions opened this morning, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, there being a remarkably light calendar—only one case being down for hearing. In this *Sun Sau-pak* was charged with robbery from the person on July 21.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, prosecuted, and the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. A. W. Smith, J. L. M. de Rozario, V. Franco, A. A. Whitelaw, E. Long, V. B. de Souza and V. F. X. dos Remedios.

Mr. Hodgson said the case was a short one, but the crime was one of frequent occurrence in the Colony. The prisoner was charged with snatching an ear-ring from the complainant, a woman. She was walking in Queen's Road West, when the man who was walking near her suddenly snatched her ear-ring and, following the usual practice adopted by these people, managed to pass it off by handing it to someone else. However, just behind the woman were walking her little daughter, son, and a fellow lodger, who would give evidence as to the snatcher.

The complainant, in the box, said the snatching took place as she was walking home from the *Ko Shing Theatre*. When the man snatched her ear-ring she seized his hand.

After hearing the evidence for the Crown, and the statement of the prisoner, who denied the allegations of the complainant, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and he was discharged.

Germany is now at war with Russia, and it can only be a matter of hours before she will also be at war with France. Germany's only chance is to act with vigour against her most vigorous enemy. France can mobilise her main field armies in half the time that Russia can. We may confidently expect, therefore, that Germany will attack France with the shortest delay and with the utmost vigour while she and Austria hold Russia. Strategy is only the application of common sense to the exigencies of the existing situation. Germany, with her ponderous blows, may hope to wrest the initiative from France. This campaign successful, Germany can turn to deal with Russia in earnest.

Germany is not in a happy position to effect great results by her sea strategy. She does not yet know what will be England's attitude. She will probably hold the mouth of the Baltic and endeavour to deal with Russia's navy in those waters, and so distribute her first blows to France by land and Russia by sea. In the Mediterranean the French Admiral-in-Chief is quite capable of dealing with Austria. Sailors say that he is the best fleet tactician afloat. The French fleet in the Mediterranean is equal to all naval contingencies in the South European waters, and then there is the Russia Euxine Squadron. Will Turkey deny it the passage of the Dardanelles? This is the crux of all this unhappy situation. The German peoples and the Slavs are fighting for Constantinople. This was what the writer pointed out at the time of the Anglo-Russian agreement over Persia. Russia, having abandoned the role of the bully, has by the paths of diplomacy dragged from England that for which we spent our blood and treasure in 1855.

"NOW!"

"Pall Mall Gazette's" Stirring Leader.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* had the following leading article on August 3:—

The news of this morning is decisive. The neutrality of Belgium has been violated and her territory invaded. This is the end of all doubt, and hesitation. The situation which has always brought Great Britain into the field has arisen. The fight henceforth is our fight. To be waged to the bitter end, with all the stubborn qualities which our race has shown from Agincourt to Waterloo.

Our hearts were heavy on Saturday night, when it looked as if the spell of smooth words was to prevail, and that this nation would prove itself false to its duty, its honour, and its interest. The rough arrogance of German action has broken the spell, or the stronger nerves and wiser heads have prevailed: we care not to inquire which. At any rate, we are saved from national shame. From henceforth Britain stands beside France in her hour of peril to the last man and the last shilling.

Can anybody be so blind as to doubt our duty to do so? France, in faith of our friendship, has massed her fleet in the Mediterranean whence the pressure of German sea-power has compelled us to withdraw our own, save for a wholly inadequate force. Her northern coasts thus lie open and exposed to attack, unless the British nation treats them as its own and the British Navy throws the broad shield of its protection over them. We shall do so. Every man of our naval reserves is called out; every ship which can fire a gun or a torpedo with effect is being mobilised. So far as human power avails, the coast of France, from Dunkirk to San Sebastian, is as safe from the insult of the enemy as the coast of Yorkshire or of Essex. Gallant France, marked out for fresh martyrdom in a quarrel which is none of hers, doomed to suffer for fidelity to her pledged word, feels the strong hand of Britain upon her shoulder, and will march to meet the attack heartened by the confidence which is given by brotherhood in arms.

We look to see a further step taken to-day. It is no time for those who are not in the inner councils of the nation to hamper the authorities by clamour for military steps which may not commend themselves to the Admiralty and War Office. Trust in those who are responsible is essential. But we are justified in expressing the view that complete military mobilisation is demanded by the circumstances. There can no longer be ground for hesitation, since the aggression on Belgian neutrality has taken place. We have no doubt that the Army Reserve will be called out by Proclamation and the Territorials embodied. The use which should be made of the Expeditionary Force is, of course, the business of the Government to decide, on the advice of the naval and military chiefs. We shall accept their decision, while expressing, at the same time, our own view that, for many and various reasons, it ought to be placed upon the soil of France. The influence of sea-power, silent, all-pervasive, is immense; and it has already made itself felt, even before the outbreak of war. But it is little understood as yet, even by the people of this country, and not at all by the peoples of the Continent. Some more overt sign is needed that Great Britain is in the field with stern resolve to "see this thing through." Small though the army is, no Power on the Continent affects to despise it. The fighting qualities of the

IN CASE OF ALARM.

Important Notification to Volunteers.

Corps orders issued by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., yesterday contained the following:—

The following instructions with regard to assembling in case of alarm are to be carefully studied and observed by all ranks. Warning will be sent by telephone to a number of officers and rank and file who will be responsible for conveying the warning in a similar manner or in person to other men in the same districts. All men occupying houses or lodgings which have a telephone must make arrangements for some one to sleep in hearing of the telephone in order that it may be promptly answered.

Lists will be issued shortly to all men made responsible for passing on the "Alarm." The instructions on these lists must be thoroughly understood and closely followed.

On receipt of the order to assemble, all ranks will at once proceed by quickest route to the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground. Dress:—Khaki with shorts, puttees and helmets, no great coats. Haversacks, filled water-bottles and complete equipment will be worn. Each man will carry 150 rounds of ammunition in pouches, bandolier and haversack (except newly joined men who have not yet drawn ammunition).

All ranks living in Kowloon (except those living in Kowloon Dockyard) will assemble in a similar manner on the open space in front of the Star Ferry Pier. Launches will be at the Old Star Ferry Wharf for the purpose of bringing these men over. Men living in Kowloon Dockyard will assemble in front of the Dock Offices, where a launch will be provided.

The senior present in each case will take charge. Launches will leave in each case one hour after first warning. The importance of promptness both in passing on the warning and in assembling at each point must be impressed on every man.

British soldier are too well known for that, and to the soldiers of the Continent, the present efficiency of the British Army is too well known also.

We draw the sword with clean hands and a good conscience. No provocation to break the peace of Europe has come from Britain or from France. But the development of events in these last days has shown that the net was laid privily for our feet; that, although the pretext for the quarrel has actually arisen in the troubled Balkans, any quarrel, however it arose, must have had a like result. The larger issue has been deliberately raised, and we pick up the gage of battle in a spirit of firm resolve to do our duty to ourselves and to our friends. The Empire is mastering for war from end to end, and the sword once drawn will not be sheathed until the imminent peril which has threatened us has been destroyed for ever, or the noblest fabric ever raised in the cause of freedom and justice lies in ruins. It is not for us to forecast the issue. In this solemn hour there is no place for "frantic boast or foolish word." With steadfast mind and unshaken soul we will do our duty, and may He Who sitteth on the Throne that judgeth right be with us!

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Magnificent Dramatic Film
THE GOLDEN BEETLE—(5,000 feet)
 Exciting & Thrilling from start to finish.
 Also a Number of
 New Historical, Panoramic & Comic Pictures.
 Immense Success of the Clever Australian Artists
"THE DARES"
 in their great Equilibrist Act.
MAY CLARKE IS COMING.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3
 Commencing Wednesday 16th September.
The Magnificent Drama
"A HATEFUL BONDAGE"
 In 2 parts—Length 3,500 Feet.
Palhe's Cartoon & American Weekly.
"THE GIBSON GIRLS"
 New Songs New Dances

Will be Screened on Saturday 19th September
The Great Sensational Drama
"ATLANTIS"
in 8 Parts—12,000 Feet.

NOTICES

"THREE CASTLES" PHOTOGRAVURES.

The following comprise the new set of pictures given away in exchange for coupons packed with "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes:—

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" WAGON & TEAM " by Rosa Bonheur,
" LADY WITH FAN " by Fairer,
" LA RIXE " (The Quarrel)... .. by Messinier,
" THE HALT AT THE INN " by Messinier,
" MADAME LE BRUN & DAUGHTER " by Le Brun.

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AGENTS:
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Hongkong, September 11, 1914.
BUTCHER MEAT. 肉

肉食

Beef	Sirloin & Prime Cut, -Mei Lung Pa	... lb.	21
"	Corned, -Ham Ngau Yuk ...	...	21
"	Roast, -Shiu	...	19
"	Breast, -Ngau Lam	...	19
"	Soup, -Tong Yuk	...	18
"	Steak, -Ngau Yuk Pa	...	22
"	do., -Sirloin -Ngau Lan	...	33
"	Sausages, -Ngau Cheung	...	26
Bullock's	Brains - No	per set	12
"	Tongue fresh, -Ngau Li	each	50
"	corned, -Ham Ngau Li	...	60
"	Head, -Ngau Tau	...	\$1.20
"	Heart, -Ngau Sam	lb.	14
"	Hump, Salt, -Ngau Kin	...	22
"	Feet, -Ngau Keuk	each	12
"	Kidneys, -Ngau Yiu	...	12
"	Tail, -Ngau Mei...	...	20
"	Liver, -Ngau Kon	lb.	13
"	Tripe (unseasoned), -Ngau To	...	6
Calves'	Head & Feet, -Ngau chai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.50
Mutton	Chop, -Young Pai Kwat	lb.	26
"	Leg, -Young Poi	...	26
"	Shoulder, -Young Shau	...	24
"	Saddle...	...	27
Pigs'	Chillings, -Chu Chong	...	27
"	Brains, -Chu No	per set	24
"	Feet, -Chu Keuk	lb.	14
"	Try, -Chu Chong	...	16
"	Head, -Chu Tau...	...	16
"	Heart, -Chu Sam...	each	12
"	Kidneys, -Chu Yiu	...	18
"	Liver, -Chu Kon	lb	30
Pork,	Chop, -Chu Pai Kwat	...	26
"	Corned, -Ham Chu Yuk	...	"
"	Leg, -Chu Pei	...	30
"	Fat or Lard, -Chu Yau	...	20
Sheeps'	Head and Feet, -Ye Ar Tau Keuk	set	60
"	Heart, -Young Sam	each	8
"	Kidneys, -Young Yiu	...	12
"	Liver, -Young Kon	lb.	27
Sucking	Pigs, To Order -Chu Tsai	...	22
Suet,	Beef -Shang Ngau Yau	...	22
"	Mutton, -Shang Young Yau	...	27
Veal,	-Ngau Tsai Yuk	...	19
"	Sausages, -Ngau Tsai Cheung	...	20
Lard	-Chu Yau	...	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tasi	...	...	...	...	lb	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	...	...	...	...	"	24
Ducks,—Ap	...	...	...	...	"	32
Doves,—Pan Kan	...	...	...	...	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	...	...	...	per doz	"	20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	...	...	...	...	lb	30
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	...	...	...	...	"	25
Geese,—Ngo	...	...	...	...	"	33
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	...	...	...	...	each	27
" Hoibow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	...	...	...	...	"	24
Turkeys, Cook—F,—Kai Kung	...	...	...	...	lb	60
" Hen,—Na	...	...	...	...	"	45

FISH

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb	18
Bream, —Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, —Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, —Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish, —Man Yu	"	16
Crabs, —Hoi	"	24
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	"	18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish, —Tit To Shi	"	12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	"	13
Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	"	37
Garoupa, —Shak Pan	"	45
Gudgeon, —Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings, —Two Pak	"	23
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Fa	"	28
Lahras, —Wong Fa Yu	"	31
Loach, —Wo Yu	"	26
Lobsters, —Lang Ha	"	30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet, —Chai Yu	"	30
Oysters, —hang Ho	"	24
Parrotfish, —Kai Kang Ya	"	12
Parch, —Tan, Lo	"	24
Pike, —Fa Pao Kang	"	18
Plaice, —Pan Ya	"	14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	"	32
Prawn, —Mirp' Ha	"	40
Ray, —Pai Pa Chi	"	12
Rock Fish, —Sha Yu	"	8
Roach, Chun Yu	"	12
Shark, —Shi Yu	lb	8
Salmon, —Ma Yu	"	35
Skate, —Pa Yu	"	10
Squid, —Ha	"	24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	"	32
Solea, —Tit Shi Yu	"	32
Sorrel, —Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot, —Cho How Yu	"	20
Garden, small, fresh water, —Kent Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Tang Yeh	lb.	30
Apples (California) — Kam Shau Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chefoo) — Tin Chan Ping Kho	"	—
" Small, — Hoi Tong		

生口

南 蛋 鵝 鵝 日 火 火

海鮓

[illegible]

菓子

杏仁
金生
天津

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu lb. —	結香蕉
(brides), Macao, —San Heung Chiu 3	山竹
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut —	風乾
Carambola, —Yung To 12	楊子
Coconuts, —Ye Tee each 12	椰子
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung lb 6	金檸檬
„ America, —Kam Shan Ling Mung 8	山檸檬
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone 30	荔枝乾
„ Fresh, —	荔枝
Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching lb 6	甜橙
„ Sweet —	山雪梨
Pears, (American), —San Shoo Lay —	沙梨
(Canton), Cooking, —She Li 10	花生
Peanuts, —Fa Shang 12	紅
Persimmons Large, —Hung Tee 12	柿
Fine-apples, 1st quality, —Fun Ti Po Lo each 14	本中
2nd, —Chung-tang Po Lo 10	地梨
Plantain, —Tai Chiu lb 3	波蘭
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai —	大梨
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau each 14	紅柚
Shanghai, —Lo Kwat —	什
Walnuts, —Hop To lb 12	上海梨
Green, —Sang Hop Two —	合梨
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai K each	山瓜

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	—	下海菜
Onion	—	—	洋蔥
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moou Pin Tau	—	—	澳門豆
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	—	—	上海豆
" Spout, —Ah Ohoi	...	...	8
" Long, —Tau Kok	...	...	10
Beet Root, —Hung Choi Tau	...	...	each 8
Bitter Squash, —Fa Kwa	...	...	8
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuen Kwa	...	...	8
" Red, —Hung Ke	...	...	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common) —Kai Tsai	...	...	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsai	...	...	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shan	...	...	lb. 8
Carrots, —Kam Shan	...	...	lb. 12
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsai	...	...	12
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lep Chiu	...	...	30
" Red, —Hung Fa Ohio	...	...	18
" Green, —Ching Lap Ohio	...	...	12
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Ohn Liu	...	...	10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	...	...	each 2
Garlic, —San Tau	...	...	lb 8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	...	...	6
" old, —Lo Keung	...	...	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Luk Kan	...	...	15
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	...	...	each 5
Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsai	...	...	1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	...	...	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	...	...	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Oh Ko	...	...	35
Mush Melon. Amer. —Kam-sen Hong Kwa	...	...	each —
Okroes, —	...	...	lb 12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	...	...	8
" Green, —Shang Chong	...	...	6
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	...	...	6
Parsley, —Kun Tsai	...	...	lb. 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	...	...	lb.
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	...	...	3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	...	...	—
" Japan, —Yat Pun Shu Tsai	...	...	3
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsai	...	...	8
" Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tsai	...	...	—
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	...	...	3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	...	...	5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	...	...	12
Sage, —Tse So	...	...	—
Shallots, —Kon Chung Tau	...	...	8
Spinach, —Yin Tsai	...	...	5
Tomatoes, —Fan Ke	...	...	8
Taro, —Wa Tau	...	...	6
Tau, —Panti, (Long), —Lo Pak	...	...	5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	...	...	—
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit	...	...	4
" (American), —Kam-sen Hong Kwa	...	...	—
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsai	...	...	15
" Lily root, —Lin Ng u	...	...	6
Yams, —Ts Shu	...	...	6
English, —Yeung Kan Chai	...	...	—
Tau	...	...	—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 11th inst. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| 1. Flour:— | | |
| (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb., | ... | 34 00 |
| per lb., | ... | .08 |
| (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb., | ... | 35 00 |
| per lb., | ... | .07 |
| 2 Tinned Milk:— | | |
| (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, | ... | .30 |
| (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, | ... | .25 |
| (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), | ... | .25 |
| (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, | ... | .35 |
| (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, | ... | .33 |
| (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin | ... | .20 |
| 3 Sugar:— | | |
| Cube, (in 8 lb. tins), per tin, | ... | 1.00 |
| Refined Crystallized, per lb., | ... | .12 |
| Granulated, per lb. | ... | .12 |
| Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., | ... | .11 |
| No. 2 | ... | .10 |
| 4. Frozen Meat:— | | |
| The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, will all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street. | | |
| 5. Market Produce:—(See above) | | |

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 75 p in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
Russia.
France.
Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.
Since Fighting Began.
July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade, a flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Bigrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.
July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Balgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskow; no casualties.
August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Clerf. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.
August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.
August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. German's invade Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of

Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigsluise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tonzres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Haelen. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Grey Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kinchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Bulina, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumour of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with headquarters staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper courses of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely landed on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between

Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Quebwiller. In Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brunsels.

August 21.—At request of Ottoman Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 Loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Western. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Lusatia, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tvingtan garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$2,700,000. German occupy Lunvile. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrendered to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Alenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the S-mme inland along the river past the fort-see of La Fere and Lvon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. French German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole. Austrian front. announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense

indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne; and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haulicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on air right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Spilis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruzka, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with

equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at T-mas-sovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate Oracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 439,000 men enlisted, irrespective of Territorials.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Luxembourg entirely free of enemy.

Australian Squadron captures Herbertshöhe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunéville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunéville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revin and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruzka, and occupy Caernovitsa. Serbians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

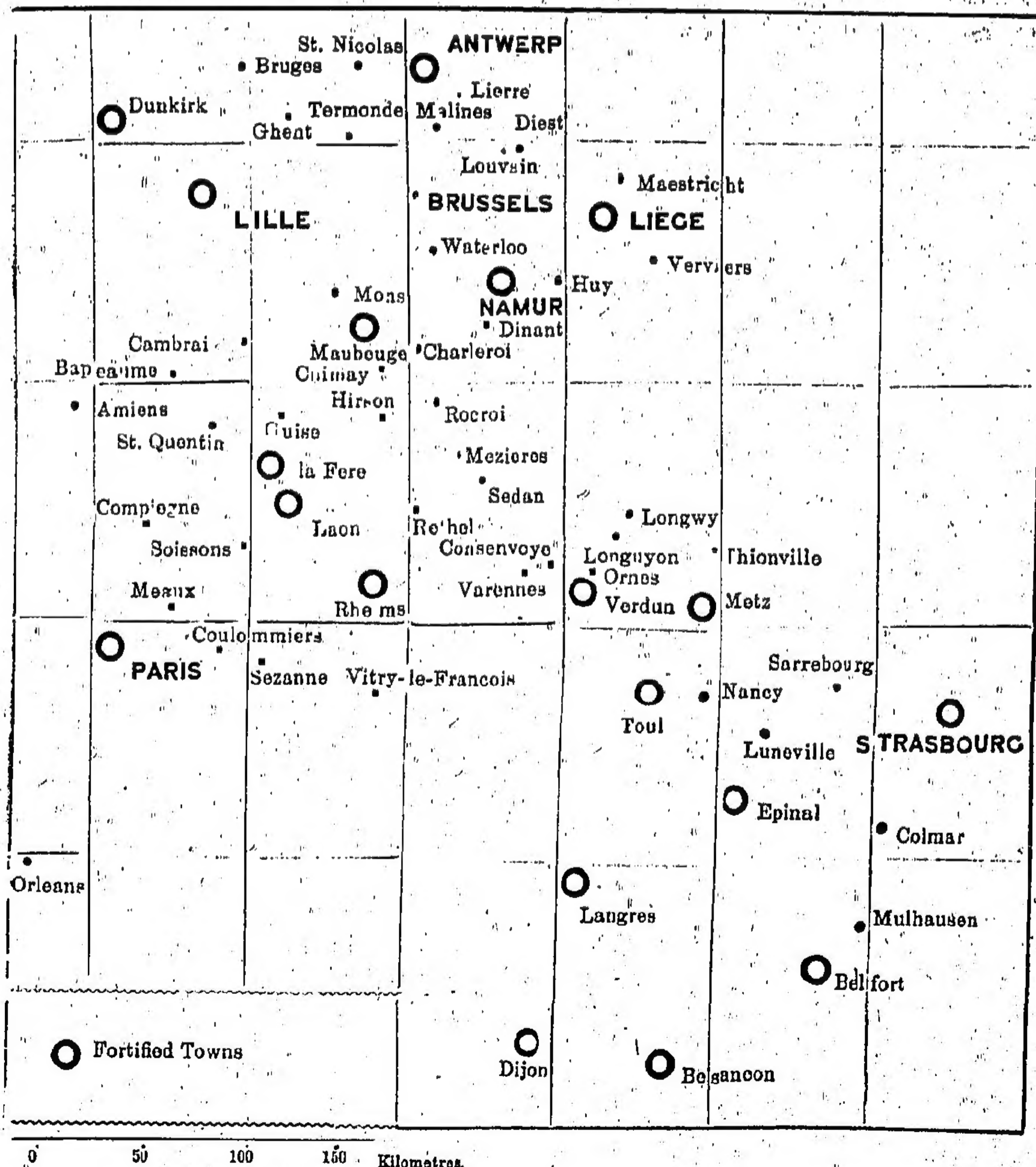
Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Successfully Concluded.
On Aug. 1 the great Ulinoher plantation rubber tyre demonstration tour throughout Great Britain (under R.A.O. observation) successfully concluded, and despite the most grilling and sun-baking weather, the tyre behaved splendidly.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans are retreating all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies. The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and now occupies the line: Varennes, Consenvoye, Ornes.



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whatsoever.

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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.
5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office, the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.
7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Kasima Maru, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) probably of Wednesday, the 19th ult., is due to arrive here on Monday the 21st inst.

The Korea, with the American Mail, left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m., and is scheduled to arrive here on Monday, the 28th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Kasima Maru, 21st inst.
Korea, American, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

- Saigon—Per DERWENT, 10th inst. 8 a.m.
Amoy—Per LAISANG, 10th inst. 9 a.m.
Japan via Moji, Per HAKKI MARU, 10th inst. 11 a.m.
Straits & India via Calcutta—Per NAMSANG, 10th inst. 1 p.m.
Chefoo, Newchwang & Dairen—Per EIGER, 10th inst. 1 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per URUSAN M., 10th inst. 2 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 10th inst. 2 p.m.
Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 10th inst. 4 p.m.
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)
Shanghai & N. China—Per WOSANG, 10th inst. 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per YUNAN, 10th inst. 4 p.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per KUMSANG, 10th inst. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Taiwan—Per DALIN M., Sept. 20th, 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHILDA, 20th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st Sept.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa, via Takao & Amoy—Per SOSHU MARU, 21st inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KALJO MARU, 21st inst. 1 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per HANYANG, 21st inst. 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept. 11 a.m.
Straits, Batavia, Cebu, Samarang & Surabaya—Per RHOUM M., 22nd inst. 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 22nd inst. noon.
Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 22nd Sept. 3 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia)—Per AWA MARU, 22nd inst. 3 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per LUCHOW, 22nd inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KASHIMA M., 23rd Sept. 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 26th Sept.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillars Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail. The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 25th inst. at 5 p.m.—Per SALSETTE, 26th inst. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY 29th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per TANGO MARU, 29th Sept. 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Bellefor, Norw. 850, T. A. Johnson, 18th inst.—Bangkok, 10th inst. Rice—T. & Co.
Kiaf, Norw. 853, Amundsen, 18th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.
Orestes, Br. 2,992, G. W. Clark, 17th inst.—Moji, Gen.—B. & S.
Dunbar, Br. 2,995, Clark, 18th inst.—Moji, 15th inst. Coal—O. & Co.
Kumchow, Br. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 17th inst.—Singapore, 10th inst. Gen.—Chinese.
Sagittarius, Br. 2,146, Anderson, 17th inst.—Chirangiao, 9th inst. Coal—K. M. A.
Teau, Br. 1,357, J. V. Sidford, 18th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Foehling, Br. 1,424, G. H. Alcock, 17th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

September 17.

Chuanan for Amoy
Tosa Maru for Kobe
Yido for Yokohama via Shanghai
H. Grange for Liverpool via Sabany
Hongkong for Haiphong via Huihow
Varg for Swatow
Telahun for Shanghai
Mongolia for San Francisco via K'ung
Chihli for Swatow
Toronto for Hull via Shanghai
Wosang for Canton
Copack for Batavia via Singapore
Anna for Bangkok
Soshu Maru for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 17.

Dunbar for Sourabaya
Taiwan Maru for Kwang-yen
Mexican Prince for Balikpapan
Orestes for Harve via Saigon

September 18.

Hanol for Haiphong via Huihow
Mausang for Sandakan
Ningpo for Shanghai via Swatow
Haiyang for Foochow via Swatow
Yunnan for Shanghai via Swatow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Tean from Manila—Mr McNeill, Miss T. Sweet, Miss N. Parkinson, Rev. Fabarez, B. Martinez.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 21 July.
Arrivals from China—Agapenor, P. Ludwig, Arabia, Norderny.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Brazilia, Cordillero, Goeben, Hitachi Maru, Indrani, Kasima Maru, Nippon, Orestes, Siam.

London, 24 July.

Arrivals from China—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Perseus, Phenix.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China—Hitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Benarty, Canton, Glenroy, Maehoon, Myrmidon, Nubia, Pekingoro.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China: Achilles, Brazilia, Chialster, F. Balow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Miyasaki Maru, Anne Blackmer, Helgoland, Deucalion, Koenu.

TIDE TABLE.

14th Sept. to 20th Sept. 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 14	2.45	6.4	Mon. 14	2.45	6.4
Tues. 15	2.45	6.4	Tues. 15	2.45	6.4
Wed. 16	2.45	6.4	Wed. 16	2.45	6.4
Thur. 17	2.45	6.4	Thur. 17	2.45	6.4
Fri. 18	2.45	6.4	Fri. 18	2.45	6.4
Sat. 19	2.45	6.4	Sat. 19	2.45	6.4
Sun. 20	2.45	6.4	Sun. 20	2.45	6.4

m morning. a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Lindon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAPE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 10.45—Pressure has increased moderately over S. Japan and slightly in all other districts except Annam, where it has decreased very slightly. The depression in the China Sea has partially filled up, though pressure is still relatively low from Annam to the east of Luzon.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.	E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
W'atsook	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Nomuro	6a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Hakodate	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Tokio	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Kobe	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Nagasaki	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Kagima	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Oshima	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Naha	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Ishijima	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Bonin Is.	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Chafco	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Wharvel	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Hankow	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Ichang	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Kiukiang	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Shanghai	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Quingto	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Shan P.	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Amoy	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Swatow	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Taihou	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Kailuan	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
P'lores	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Canton	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
H'kong	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Gay Boek	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Macao	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Wuchow	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Yokohama	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Phullen	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Tourane	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
O. St. J.	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Aparr	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Manila	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Legaspi	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Iloilo	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Bacolod	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Cebu	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2
Labuan	7a	29.95	80	80	2	2

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 18.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, s gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.87	29.88	29.85
Temperature	84	75	84
Humidity	70	88	67
Wind Direction	E	0	E
Force	3	0	3
Weather	0	b	b
Direction of Rain	0	0	0
Force of Rain	0	0	0

H.K. Observatory, 17th September.
J. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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B'AY, via Straits and Colombo.	Nubia Capt. F. J. Fox.	About 22nd Sept.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI.	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini.	About 24th Sept.	Freight & Passage
LONDON, via Universal Ports of Call.	Salsette Capt. A. F. Vine R.N.R.	noon 26th Sept.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said, & Marseilles.	Namur Capt. A. Collyer.	about 14th Oct.	Freight & Passage

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SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

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Hongkong, 15th Sept. 1914.

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914. Agents.

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